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INDIANAPOLIS
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN 27, 1857.

The Struggle in the Senate.

The Senate has been trying, for two days past, to adopt rules for its government. The African Senators have resisted every effort of the majority to secure the adoption of rules which will facilitate the transaction of business and preserve the dignity of the Senate.—Journal.

That the Journal has a cool way of treating some subjects, is clearly evinced by the little paragraph which we have quoted. With all his sang froid, however, we doubt whether the editor feels so easy as he pretends under the tyrannical and domineering conduct of his friends in the Senate. By an artful concealment of the facts in the case, the party scheming and intrigue of the factional minority in the Senate is endowed with a most lamb-like innocence, when, in fact, a more unblushing and indefensible proceeding never disgraced a party holding power in any body.

The anxiety of the "majority" to adopt rules to facilitate the business, and preserve the dignity of the Senate, was undoubtedly very great, just about the precise hour of 10 o'clock, Thursday morning last. It came upon them all at once, like a sun stroke, and with a force that could brook no delay. This is all the more singular, as the exceedingly anxious majority aforesaid had rested for two whole weeks without lifting their finger to bring those rules and amendments that had been offered, out of the hands of the select committee which they had raised to consider them and make report of their deliberations to the Senate. That committee was raised on the motion of the "Senator from Howard," who acts as chief engineer of the Black Republican phalanx in the Senate, and who was, of course, its chairman.

It was his duty to call that committee together. But he did not do it. No meeting of the committee was ever held. Why? Because a majority were democrats, and would never report such amendments as the Black Republicans had decided in caucus should be made to the rules to accomplish particular party purposes. For two weeks matters stood thus, and not a word from the "Senator from Howard" about the rules which were snugly reposing in his breeches pocket, and which the Senate had passed over to him and his colleagues for their action. The silence of the Chairman was imitated by his Republican brethren on the floor of the Senate. Nothing was said about facilitating the business and preserving the dignity of that august body.

No intimation was given that its business was suffering from delay, or that its dignity had been seriously damaged for want of rules. On the contrary, under the prompt and energetic action of its excellent presiding officer, and through the industry and strict attention to the public business, on the part of the democratic minority, even the bold, arrogant and revolutionary majority of that body have been made to cut a more respectable figure before the country than they would have done if left to run their own course without check or restraint.

But, very suddenly, on Thursday morning last, it was discovered that the Senate could not possibly move another inch without a set of rules. Noses were counted, and it was ascertained that three democratic Senators were absent and that every Republican was in his seat. No opportunity must be lost to secure a clear majority of the factionists in the Senate, independent of the two Americans who would not stoop at their bidding as they supposed. The amendment proposed to be engrained upon the rules heretofore governing that body were the means through which this scheme of party ascendancy was to be consummated. With a full Senate those amendments could not be adopted. But there being three democratic absentees, the time was propitious—the mine must be sprung.

The "Senator from Howard" who confesses to a constitutional laziness, became, all at once a perfect Jack-in-the-nimble. For him to move for a discharge of the Select committee, and to bring the rules and amendments immediately before the Senate for action, was all that was necessary. No man more persistently follows the nose on his own face, than do the Republicans in the Senate follow the dictation of the "Senator from Howard." The crack of his whip brings every man to the mark. He commanded that the committee be discharged, and it was done. The rules were taken up and all of the proposed amendments, but one, were adopted. That one is the great point upon which the struggle for a complete and absolute ascendancy of the Republican faction in the Senate, over all combined opposition, hinges. It is by that, that they intend to oust Messrs. Woods and Miller from their seats, and to confirm Shirook, Cooper, Rice and Bobbs in theirs.

The process by which all this is to be done, has already been settled by party caucus. By pre-arrangement, the case of Senator Woods is placed first on the docket. A resolution is already before the Senate declaring his seat vacant. The rule which the Republicans seek to force on the Senate, would enable them to carry that resolution through, and it would be done, though every principle of right and justice would be violated thereby. Silenced, disfranchised himself, he would be sent aside by the votes of other Senators whose seats are contested, and who are really as immediately and personally interested in the vote which they would give on the amendment now pending as he would be himself. Say what they may, this is the real and only object of the rule now proposed, for the first time, for the government of the Indiana Senate.

Senator Woods displaced, the next victim of these wily intrigues is Senator Miller, of Fulton. Me, too, is to be helped out of the Senate by the votes of the three Republican Senators whose seats are contested, after he himself shall have been disfranchised.

The cases of Messrs. Cooper, of Rush, Rice, of Fountain, and Bobbs, of Marion, come up next. They cannot vote in their own respective cases, it is true, but there is now no necessity that they should do so. The coast is all clear, and the factionists have full swing. They can snap their fingers in the faces of the Democrats and the Fillmore men, and bid defiance to all opposition. Here is the real secret of the two days' struggle of which the Journal speaks so complacently.

The Democrats fought the amendment through Thursday, without resort to extreme measures. But on Friday, under the demand for the previous question, they were compelled to resort to the alternative of going outside the bar when the vote was taken, or quietly submit to one of the most gross and high-handed outrages ever known to an august deliberative body. All they asked was that the vote might be delayed till the absence of the party which they conceived they had a right to demand, inasmuch as neither they nor any other Democratic Senator so much as suspected that the subject was to be sprung upon them in the manner in which it had been. The whole thing was concocted in party caucus, and was sought to be enforced against all sense of justice or decency. When such transactions take place in open daylight, without any attempt at concealment, it will require an extra turn of the "organ," we would give them that saintly appearance which it seems to be the design of the paragraph quoted at the commencement of this article, to impart to them. To talk, under such circumstances, about Democratic Senators "resisting in every effort of the majority" to secure the adoption of rules which will facilitate the transaction of business and preserve the dignity of the Senate," is cutting it a little fatter than we had looked for, even from the Journal.

Canal Trustee.

The "D" correspondent of the Evansville Enquirer, a gentleman well qualified to judge of the position of things at the Capital; of the representatives of the Democracy from all parts of the State, and of the claims of the "Pocket," expresses himself in the following felicitous manner. We take great pleasure in complying with the request made for its publication:

"There are hosts of candidates here for the various offices to be filled or not to be filled by the present Legislature. I am in no wise interested in any of the offices except that of Canal Trustee. We shall appeal to the justice of the Democratic party to allow a district which bore her banner higher in the contest than any other district, and which gave nearly the entire State majority, to suggest the nominee. We are no better partisans in the south-west than in the eastern north. A democrat is a democrat everywhere in Indiana and the Union, and better men never met our black republican enemies than those who fought them north of the national road. The democracy of the northern sections of the State send many noble representatives here, high minded and talented gentlemen—men whose manners, whose purity, and whose mental culture would grace and dignify any party. I am proud of my association with them and of the enemies which their bearing calls forth from friend and foe. We shall ask these representatives to grant us this one State office out of all the leaves and fishes which may be spread on the public table.—We are neither older nor better soldiers than democrats elsewhere, there are simply more of us, and though our father's house has many chambers, there is none set apart for that son—his first-born—who girdled the paternal roof with more strong arms than any other when the enemy were surrounding it. We attack no gentleman elsewhere, but we point to the past, luminous with brilliant political victories; we point to the long record of counties belonging to the canal, which have no voice except for the welfare of the democratic party; we point to a people of all political opinions as intelligent, as honest, as worthy in all that ennobles the human race as the people of any section of the State who have much of their means, much of their hopes of prosperity invested in the canal, a people which did very much to secure its construction, and ask if our particular interests are not entitled to consideration."

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.—We made the acquaintance of this distinguished journalist yesterday. We were delighted with his warm and generous impulses and captivating social qualities. The brilliant poetical genius, pungent satire, and sparkling wit of Mr. P. have given him a national and, perhaps, in these respects, an unequalled fame. And his kind sympathies for, and encouragement of genius, wherever found, have endeared him to many hearts. The strong and sometimes vindictive partisan bias of Mr. Prentice finds a palliative in his many noble, brilliant and generous qualities.

Mr. Prentice lectured last evening before the Young Men's Literary Association, on the present aspects and future condition of American Politics. In this new field of labor, he made his debut at Chicago last week. We shall take occasion to notice the treatment of his subject hereafter.

Hon. W. J. Brown.—We learn that owing to severe illness, this gentleman is prevented from performing, for the present, the active duties of the office of Special Agent of the Post Office Department. He will be able in a few weeks to resume his duties again.—We understand the rumor that he intends resigning the position named, is premature and without foundation. Mr. Brown is regarded by the Department as being one of the most efficient and accomplished officers who have ever been engaged in this branch of the service.

Ex-Gov. Clark, of New York, has pardoned so many criminals out of the state prison that nobody is willing to pardon him—not even his own party, who now labor for his ill-judged clemency. Such is the spirit of the "Times" and other dark republican prints.

ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE TREASURER.

The annual report of the State Treasurer shows that the total amount of receipts, from all sources, from the first day of November, 1855, to the first day of November, 1856, are \$1,495,566 99.

The total expenditures for the same period are \$1,338,776 11. Excess of receipts over expenditures, \$156,790 88. To this sum add the balance on hand on the first day of November, 1855, which was \$468,224 15, and it leaves a balance in the Treasury on the first of November last of \$624,785 03.

Under the separate heads of the receipts and expenditures we notice several items that are of general interest to the people of the State.

The receipts from the Indiana Hospital for the insane are \$1,686 98; from Deaf and Dumb Asylum, \$5,022 01; from Institute for Blind, \$2,132 08; from State Prison, \$5,026 11. The expenditures on account of those institutions respectively are—for Hospital for Insane, \$36,821 92; for Deaf and Dumb Asylum, \$31,345 28; for Institute for Blind, \$25,463 59; for State Prison, \$58,856 08.

There has been expended during the year on Hospital Buildings, the sum of \$5,418 12.

The aggregate receipts on account of the common school fund, derived from taxes and interest, have been \$387,371 10. Expenditures on same account, \$338,777 34—showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$48,593 76. This added to the balance on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year, \$39,288 08, makes an aggregate on hand, belonging to the school fund, of \$92,881 34.

Of moneys to be appropriated to the purchase of township libraries, there has been received \$90,282 90. The sum expended for books during the year, out of this fund, \$91,469 95. Balance on hand on the 1st of November, \$14,264 28.

The sum thus devoted to the support of common schools and the purchase of township libraries, is a most munificent one. It speaks much for the interest manifested in the cause of education by the people of Indiana, and will ultimately relieve them of the seeming reproach which has but recently been cast upon their character for general intelligence and information. Under a wise and judicious system of common schools, so liberally provided for by the fund set apart for that purpose, there will be but few indeed of the rising generation who will not be able to avail themselves of a thorough common school education. The time will not be far distant when the number of those in our State who cannot read and write will be as few comparatively as that of any other State in the Union.

The Washington Union.

The current rumor that Judge Nicholson, the present editor of the Washington Union would retire on the 4th of March next, and that his place would be filled by Hon. John Appleton, of Maine, is confirmed by that paper of the 17th inst. The editor says that after the 4th of March, Mr. Appleton will become sole editor and proprietor of the Union. The arrangements which have resulted in this change, have been consummated without the slightest difficulty, and to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Appleton is a gentleman of fine talents, familiar with public life—having been in Congress, and served as secretary of legation at London while Mr. Buchanan was minister—accompanied to editorial service as the conductor of the Eastern Argus, a paper of decided ability and discretion, and, above all, as a qualification for the position, possesses sagacity and prudence. He is well understood to enjoy in a high degree the esteem and confidence of the incoming President.

"INDISCRIMINATE POWER."—We refer "Dora" to the following criticism on Miss Dora Shaw's acting, which we find in the Louisville Journal, that far exceeds any superlativeness we expressed in reference to her:

Miss Shaw combines the highest perfection of deep and intelligent study with the graceful emanations of her own splendid genius. She is natural, and yet all the artistic adornments are sedulously cared for. In her setting the fresh, buoyant and girlish simplicity of the country maiden, or the careless, cold and pleasure-maddened city lady of fashion, she was equally successful; but in the fourth and fifth acts, where Julia finds that she has lightly promised her hand where her heart cannot accompany it, where in the heart anguish of a proud spirit subdued a fond woman yearns to worship again the idol of her heart's first love and there is a desperate struggle between love and honor, she displays the real metal of true genius.

Her reading, though perhaps in some instances a little too rapid, is most excellent and correct, and her enunciation is clear and distinct. Her words are spoken in a rich, full voice, not loud but musical, and her manner is all that the severest critic of the drama could wish it to be. We no longer wonder that in her brief professional career she has already achieved so high a reputation.

To a most graceful person and beautiful features she adds rare talents and true genius directed by a refined and cultivated intelligence, and laborious professional study. Her dramatic personations need only to be seen to be appreciated.

"Ione," we presume, would call all this "an indiscriminate puff," yet it comes from the pen of a finished critic.

INDIANA INVENTIVE GENIUS.—Among the patents issued from the Patent Office for the week ending Jan. 20, 1857, was one to B. F. Nave, of Roanoke, Ind., for an improvement in brick machines.

The Richmond Patent says: Our friend, S. C. Mendenhall, has received another patent for improvements in Looms. This makes nine different patents out of ten applications, (two out of five being the average granted by the office.) Six out of nine were his own inventions, and in view of this fact, he thinks that either the Patent Office must be corrupt or ignorant, or that he is a prodigious inventor.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

(SENATE NOT IN SESSION.)

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 25.

House met at 2 o'clock. Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

House read.

PETITIONS, &c.

Grove, from citizens of Clay County—that a law be enacted prohibiting the liquor traffic.

Also, James Stone, Warehouse, Buildings or Contents, from warehouse of Indiana State Prison—presenting the claims of Judge Loring for compensation on a convict habeas corpus case.

AYRES, from Committee on Schools; to whom resolution abolishing school laws was referred, reported further legislation inexpedient.

Gross, from Committee on public expenditures, on the propriety of abolishing the office of Agent of State, reported it inexpedient.

Report on motion of Walpole failed, for the present, on the table.

RESOLUTIONS.

Williamson, instructing the committee on Agriculture as to the expediency of reporting an amendment to law licensing circus, theatrical troupe, canting, &c., to visit the collection of door certain.

Lane, as to the expediency of amending the law in relation to official bonds, authorizing mortgages on unencumbered real estate.

Sherrill, instructing Committee on Rights and Privileges to report a bill making it a penal offense to vote illegally or to procure illegal votes.

McKiny, as to the expediency of abolishing Courts of Common Pleas, and enlarging the Judicial Circuit.

Moore, that committee report as to certain changes in judicial fees and salaries.

RELLA INTRODUCED.

Gordon, No. 100, regulating descent and apportionment of estates, amendatory of act approved May 14, 1852.

Royce, 110, providing for a more uniform mode of doing township business, defining duties of Township Trustees, and repealing all previous laws on the subject.

Denby, 111, to provide for the annexation and consolidation of contiguous incorporated cities.

Brans, 112, more effectually to secure against loss the holders of bank bills, and providing for the punishment in the penitentiary of Presidents, Directors and Cashiers refusing to redeem notes of their issue.

HUNT, SMITH & CO.

McKiny, 113, providing that lands forfeited for delinquent taxes accrue for the benefit of common schools.

Wagner, providing for the necessary apparatus for warming the State House.

Douglas, 115, declaring what a seal shall be in contemplation of law.

Douglas, 116, requiring the immediate collection of all unclaimed fines and fees from the county Clerks.

Schermerhorn, 117, amending 9th section of act defining fees of officers, in relation to County Treasurers' fees.

Denby, 118, enabling Common Councils of Cities to prescribe the time for the assessment and collection of taxes, &c.

Sherrill, 119, regulating the fees of county officers.

McKiny, 120, providing that lands forfeited for delinquent taxes accrue for the benefit of common schools.

Walpole moved that it be tabled. Carried—Ayes 52, Nays 24.

BILLS ON THEIR READING.

A bill repealing the Liquor Law of 1854. Question on its passage.

Clifton said he was anxious the bill should pass. He looked upon the law now on the Statute book as barbarous. It was enacted when Know Nothingism, Spiritualism, Woman's Rights and Abolitionism all were rampant. It was more despotic than the usage of the Russian Czar. No democrat approved of it.

Gordon asked if Gov. Wright was not a member of the Democratic party. Read from his message to show that he was in favor of liquor enactments. Lieut. Gov. Willard voted to include cider among the prohibited liquors of the act of 34. The law would never have been placed upon the Statute book but for the democratic party.

Sherrill said that, when the charge was made that the democratic party was in any way responsible for that law, he denied it. Read from his message to show that he was in favor of liquor enactments. Lieut. Gov. Willard voted to include cider among the prohibited liquors of the act of 34. The law would never have been placed upon the Statute book but for the democratic party.

The people, the press, the courts, the options of every class were now against the Maine law. The democratic party were not responsible for that law. It was the triumph of fanaticism. It was more tyrannical than the edict of an Austrian despot. The enactment of that law set themselves up as censors of the people, as conservators of the morals and good habits, generally, of the people. Appeal to reason if you want people to embrace the cold water doctrine. What is the moral and mental condition of people over whom we are enacted? Do you call it a moral and mental condition? Do you call it a moral and mental condition? Do you call it a moral and mental condition?

McDonald, of Lake, said the law was dead, and he supposed that gentlemen were now simply attending a funeral, and it was the custom to pronounce an eulogy in such a case, instead of each deep denunciation as had been here to-day, representing an intelligent and patriotic man, and soiled under the Maine law. Let us wipe the foul blot from the Statute book.

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Merrifield followed McDonald in the same strain. He was a member of the Legislature which passed the law, and knew something about it.

Walpole said: I, too, sir, with the gentleman from St. Joseph, have served the last Legislature. I, too, like him, have seen the law passed. I, too, have seen the triumph of fanaticism. It was more tyrannical than the edict of an Austrian despot. The enactment of that law set themselves up as censors of the people, as conservators of the morals and good habits, generally, of the people. Appeal to reason if you want people to embrace the cold water doctrine. What is the moral and mental condition of people over whom we are enacted? Do you call it a moral and mental condition? Do you call it a moral and mental condition? Do you call it a moral and mental condition?

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Walpole said: I, too, sir, with the gentleman from St. Joseph, have served the last Legislature. I, too, like him, have seen the law passed. I, too, have seen the triumph of fanaticism. It was more tyrannical than the edict of an Austrian despot. The enactment of that law set themselves up as censors of the people, as conservators of the morals and good habits, generally, of the people. Appeal to reason if you want people to embrace the cold water doctrine. What is the moral and mental condition of people over whom we are enacted? Do you call it a moral and mental condition? Do you call it a moral and mental condition? Do you call it a moral and mental condition?

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Merrif

STATE SENTINEL.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, 1857.

OFFICE: INDIANAPOLIS, CORNER OF THE
COURT HOUSE, JANUARY 27, 1857.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this
company, held on the 15th inst., a dividend of 10 per cent
was declared on the capital stock of the company, for the
six months ending December 31, 1856, payable in
cash at the office of the company at Indianapolis, on the
1st day of February next. A. WORTH, Secy.

WINCHELL IS COMING

And will appear in a short time in his old character.
The most given of time and place.

He is expected to appear at the
P. O. on Monday.

We are indebted to James M. Howard for the
report of the speech of the Hon. Lewis WALLACE,
which appeared in the Sentinel yesterday.

We are indebted to the publishers, Horace W. Bates
33 Broadway, New York, for the song of "Music
in her Grave" by W. M. BYRNE, D. D. set to music
by W. Smith.

We are again under great obligations to Mr.
James H. Adams & Co., Express, for forwarding
per favor twenty-four and forty-eight hours in advance
of the mail.

Miss Stephens' New Illustrated Monthly.—We
are under great obligations to the publishers, Messrs.
H. B. French & Co., for forwarding per favor
a copy of the very cheap and beautiful illustrated
Monthly, which is published at the rate of one dollar
and fifty cents a year.

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The school for-1 of Indiana amounts
to \$4,612,012.

The funded debt of Indiana is \$8,
699,077.

GOVERNOR'S LEAVE.—The Governor's
mansion will be open for the reception of visi-
tors this evening, and on every subsequent
Wednesday evening during the Legislative
session.

U. S. SENATORS TO BE ELECTED.—During
the present month United States Senators are
to be elected in the following States: New
York, 1; Indiana, 2; Wisconsin, 1; Califor-
nia, 2—total, 6.

The publication of the Louisville
Times has been suspended. The publishers
state that its publication has involved them
in heavy pecuniary sacrifices which they are
no longer unwilling to make.

SERMONS ON DUELING.—The Pastors of all
the churches in Charleston, S. C., of all de-
nominations, were to preach a sermon on du-
eling, in their respective pulpits, on Sunday
last.

Our devil says that when you see a
young man and woman walking down street,
leaning against each other like a pair of badly
matched oxen, it is a pretty good sign they
are bent on consolidation.

The Wheeling Times, of the 17th,
says there is now \$100,000 worth of prop-
erty now on the Ohio river, in a condition to
be lost, between that place and Pittsburgh,
besides what was lost totally during the last
rise.

A Washington letter states that Mr.
Cadwalader, member of Congress from Phila-
delphia, who recently made a speech against
know-nothingism, was shot at in the evening
while walking on 14th street, and the ball
passed close to his head.

The New York Courier and Enquirer,
a leading Black Republican organ argues
that a "national debt is a national blessing."
We presume it will next endeavor to estab-
lish the proposition that a private debt is a
private blessing. One proposition is about
as tenable as the other.

East river at New York was frozen
over on Monday last, and was crossed by
some 20,000 people. During the day, and
while some 5,000 persons were on it, the ice
broke loose and commenced moving. Al-
though in a critical and dangerous condition,
they were all rescued in safety.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—MAY-
TAY'S SCROFULA REMEDY.

This subtle disease, descending from generation
to generation, and may be literally ex-
plained by this penetrating ointment. All eruptions
and sores yield to its curative properties. Sold at
the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York,
and No. 241 Strand, London, and all Druggists, at 25c. 67 1/2c.
and \$1 per pot.

SANDS SARSAPARILLA.

A plentiful supply of pure blood is essential to an
animal life as light, heat, and showers are to the vegeta-
ble kingdom. When the proper circulation of the
fluid is impeded, sickness is the inevitable conse-
quence, the secretions become unhealthy, the liver
clogged with impure bile, which forced into the
system vitates and inflames the blood engendering
scrofula: cutaneous eruptions, liver complaint, fever,
syphilis, consumption, &c., to purify the blood,
and speedily cure the above named diseases, nothing
is so efficacious as SANDS SARSAPARILLA.

Prepared and sold by J. H. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
No. 101 Broadway, New York, also by H. B. FRENCH,
Indianapolis, Indiana, and by Druggists generally.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

(REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SENTINEL.)

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26.—2 p. m.
The weather was intensely cold this
morning. At sunrise, thermometer 10 be-
low zero. Moderated greatly since. Cloudy,
with appearance of snow. River unchanged.
Fifteen car loads of coal sent this morning
via railroad for Cincinnati. About 50 in all
will be sent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.
It is thought expedient by the friends of
the Submarine Telegraph Bill to delay call-
ing it up in the House, for a few days,
in order to give time to correct the many
misapprehensions on the subject, and to allow
members to inquire into the matter.

WATKINS, N. Y., Jan. 26.
The Manufacturers' Block, a large build-
ing in North Watkinson, with the bridge
leading to that section of town, were destroyed
by fire on Saturday. Loss, about \$20,-
000.

Boston, Jan. 26.
Schooner Standard from east Florida, for
New York, has been abandoned at sea. The
crew has arrived here.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.
SENATE.—Mr. Nelson gave notice for con-
sideration of a bill to secure to actual settlers
the alienation of their land reserved of the
United States for all railroad purposes.
Senate then resumed consideration bill estab-
lishing a Naval Depot at Brunswick
Georgia.

HOUSE.—Joseph L. Chester having been
called to the bar of the House by the Ser-
geant at Arms, Speaker pro tempore in his
questions, heretofore ordered to be put, viz:
Why did he not appear before Select Com-
mittee, in pursuance of summons of 14th
inst., and whether he was now ready to an-
swer such proper questions as may be put to
him by Committee.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.—The New Castle
Courier states that a Mr. Saint was recently
after nightfall on a private road in the south-
west part of Henry county, and while pass-
ing around the foot of a tree that had blown
across the road, a man stepped before him
took his horse by the head and demanded
his money. Mr. Saint declined surrendering,
each of them drew a pistol and exchanged
shots, neither, however, receiving any injury.
Saint put spur to his horse, had gone but a
short distance and was again fired upon as
he supposed by another person, but made his
escape without serious injury.

The Greenfield Sentinel, of the 19th inst.,
gives the following transaction which must
have occurred not very far from where
Mr. Saint was accosted.

"On Tuesday morning last, an hour or two
before day, Mr. Adolphus Cook, carriage
maker in Charlottesville, was waylaid on the
plank road and robbed of \$1,320. Mr. C.
had been to Cambridge to cash a check, and
was returning on the night express train,
which does not stop at Charlottesville. He
got off at Raysville five miles east, and was
walking home when he was accosted by two
men, shot through the thigh, and robbed of
his money."

PROFESSOR CARDS.

MACY & HOLCOMBE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CINCINNATI, O.
Office opposite the Wright Hotel.
JOHN T. DONOHUE, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
No. 25 West Washington Street,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Office, Over St. John's Hotel.

BOYLE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
FRENCH BRANDIES & WINES,
Rondeau Warehouse, No. 4 Commercial St.,
DISTILLERS OF
Alcohol, Colognes & Neutral Spirits,
and all kinds of
DOMESTIC LIQUORS.
Also, dealers in Old Brandies and Foreign
Wines.
No. 35, 37 & 39, Second St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
GREAT SALE OF CLOTHING
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
We are now offering a splendid stock of Clothing and
Gents' Furnishing Goods, at such low prices, for
cash, as to make it a rare opportunity for the
public to secure the best of the season's goods at
a very low price. The goods are all of the latest
style, and of the best quality. The sale will
continue until the goods are sold.
J. H. BOYLE & CO., Proprietors.
No. 35, 37 & 39, Second St.,
CINCINNATI, O.

FRINGE
BLACK, ENTIRELY NEW TYLES.
JUST RECEIVED
AT A. B. WILLARD & CO'S.
No. 40 West Washington Street.
(Journal and Locomotive office.)
NEW ARRIVAL.
JUST OPENED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW
STYLE TRIMMINGS
AT A. B. WILLARD & CO'S.

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY,
OFFICE UNION DEPOT,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
HASSELMAN & VINTON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ENGINES AND BOILERS,
Cast and Wrought Iron Machinery of all kinds;
also,
Horse Power, Threshing Machines, and
SEPARATORS.
And all kinds of Patent Machinery, with self-
regulating and self-acting, (disappearing with self-
regulating and self-acting.)
J. H. VINTON, Proprietor.
No. 511 North Dearborn St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Notice.
We take pleasure in informing our friends, and
customers in general, that we are in receipt of a large
selection of
Cloths, Doekens,
FANCY CASSIMERE AND VESTINGS,
selected expressly for Custom Trade, and which, in du-
rability and neatness of style, surpass any yet introduced
into this city. Also, a superior assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Our Goods have been selected with the most care and
attention at the Eastern Markets, and our facilities in
purchasing enable us to sell at lower rates than can be
obtained elsewhere in this city.
We particularly invite the attention of our young men
to our
LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING,
as we are Wholesale Dealers in as low as any house west of
New York.
DERHAM & SIMON,
Sole Clothing Store.
No. 70 West 4th St., Between Walnut and Vine,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WILLIAM WISWELL,
No. 70 West 4th St., Between Walnut and Vine,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GREAT
variety of
Gilt Frames and Mouldings
of various patterns. Also, a full line of French and Ger-
man Looking Glass Plates, of every size, by the box or
single plate. Also, importer of polished Pine Window
Glass, of all sizes and thicknesses, for building pur-
poses, at Eastern prices, with a general assortment of
French Crystal Glass, for Pictures and Windows.
Also, Potchmouth Pictures, and all kinds of Pictures
for Ornamenting Glass Frames, together with Glass Vases,
Jars, Tumblers, &c.
Dec'd 5th

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE!
U. A. SMITH having purchased the interest of P. G.
MENDENHALL in the firm of HUNT, SMITH & CO.,
dissolved, the business of the concern will be continued
under the name and style of
HUNT, SMITH & CO.
nov-17

French China.
Gold Band Dinner Sets;
do Tea Sets;
do Coffee Sets;
do Vases.
JACOB LINDLE
de Washington
aug17

LAND WARRANTS.
BOUGHT, SOLD AND LOCATED BY
WM. V. WILEY.
oct14

BOYS AND YOUTHS CLOTHING,
AT
OAK HALL.
PARTICULAR attention is respectfully solicited to
the splendid and large assortment of Boys' Clothing
received at Oak Hall, from the principal Houses
East, and manufactured expressly for this market, com-
prising everything from the most durable to the most
fashionable.
GLASS & BROTHERS,
aug17

Partnership.
The undersigned have this day formed a Partner-
ship in the business of Real Estate, and have elected
WM. V. WILEY, as the agent for the same, and he is
authorized to execute all business in relation to the
same, and to receive all payments due to the firm.
The business will hereafter be transacted under the
style and name of
W. V. WILEY & CO.
All business entrusted to them, either by person or by
other, will be promptly attended to; such as the purchase
and sale of Real Estate, Stocks and Bonds, Bonds,
Notes, and other property, Collecting Money, &c.
Office one door east of the Palmer House.
J. H. WILEY & CO.,
aug17

WM. V. WILEY,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
AND DEALER IN
RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
AUCTIONEER
AND
MONEY BROKER.
HAS removed to his new home, No. 104 Wash-
ington Street, over H. A. Fisher's store, where he
will be happy at all times to see all who wish to buy,
sell or exchange Real Estate, Stocks and Bonds, &c.
Thankful to his friends for the liberal patronage
he has received, and to his future patrons, he
trusts a continuance of the same.

SHAWLS!
A large supply
JUST RECEIVED
AT
DUKE'S
First Door East of Odd Fellows' Hall.
GINGHAMS!
A Large Assortment from ten to thirty cts. per
yard.
DUKE'S
First Door East of Odd Fellows' Hall.

APPLETON'S R. R. GUIDE
Just received by
H. A. FISHER
No. 104 Washington Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SWAN & CO'S LOTTERIES!
CAPITAL PRIZE
\$50,000!!
The following Scheme will be drawn by S. Swan &
Co., Managers of the Capital Prize Lottery, of
Georgia, and the Southern Military Academy Lot-
tery, of Alabama, in each of their Lotteries for Feb-
ruary, 1857.
CLASS O.
To be Drawn in the City of Mobile, Ala.,
in public, on Saturday, February
7th, 1857.
CLASS 24.
To be Drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in public,
on
CLASS 25.
To be Drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in public,
on
Saturday, Feb. 28th, 1857.

SINGLE NUMBERS.
3,260 PRIZES,
MORE THAN ONE PRIZE TO EVERY
TEN TICKETS.
30,000 TICKETS.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000
1 Prize of 20,000 is 20,000
1 Prize of 10,000 is 10,000
1 Prize of 5,000 is 5,000
1 Prize of 2,500 is 2,500
1 Prize of 1,250 is 1,250
1 Prize of 625 is 625
1 Prize of 312 1/2 is 312 1/2
1 Prize of 156 1/4 is 156 1/4
1 Prize of 78 1/8 is 78 1/8
1 Prize of 39 3/16 is 39 3/16
1 Prize of 19 3/8 is 19 3/8
1 Prize of 9 3/4 is 9 3/4
1 Prize of 4 3/8 is 4 3/8
1 Prize of 2 1/4 is 2 1/4
1 Prize of 1 1/2 is 1 1/2
1 Prize of 3/4 is 3/4
1 Prize of 1/2 is 1/2
1 Prize of 1/4 is 1/4
1 Prize of 1/8 is 1/8
1 Prize of 1/16 is 1/16
1 Prize of 1/32 is 1/32
1 Prize of 1/64 is 1/64
1 Prize of 1/128 is 1/128
1 Prize of 1/256 is 1/256
1 Prize of 1/512 is 1/512
1 Prize of 1/1024 is 1/1024
1 Prize of 1/2048 is 1/2048
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